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Part II, on the "Index to Health Rights," treats clearly and practically of mouth breathing, eye strain, ear trouble, dental sanitation, abnormally bright children, nervousness, and a number of other matters of special interest to every parent and teacher. "Is your school manufacturing physical defects?" is the pertinent subject of one chapter, and the author takes pains to give the reader a comprehensive schedule of questions by which he can arrive at an answer.

Part III treats of co-operation in meeting health obligations, with especial emphasis on the need of periodic physical examinations for all persons. Two of the best chapters are "The Last Days of Tuberculosis" and "The Fight for Clean Milk."

Parts IV and V, respectively, deal with official machinery for enforcing health rights and with the needed alliance between hygiene, patriotism, and religion. The book is copiously illustrated, perhaps a little too exclusively from New York City conditions, and contains a number of reproductions of schedules and charts in actual use.

A. B. WOLFE

Industrial Problems. By N. A. RICHARDSON. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr and Co., 1910. Pp. 229.

Mr. Richardson has repeated, in vivid style and with fresh illustrations, the traditional arraignment of the capitalistic system and the well-known promises of socialism. Criticism of the book would involve a treatise of the general subject.

C. R. HENDERSON

The American Newspaper. By JAMES EDWARD ROGERS. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1909. London: T. Fisher Unwin. Pp. xiv+213.

The conclusion reached in Mr. Rogers' study of over 15,000 American newspapers is that the American press represents the nation. "My investigations have convinced me that if the American press is to be judged harshly, and if it has failed to attain its highest possibilities as an educative force in the community, this is due to the fact that it is a reflex of the nation rather than a leader of it" (p. xi). This is his conclusion in spite of the fact that he admits: "Herein lies the great power of the press, its power to suggest to a whole community what it should think and

do" (p. 112). His conclusion is based on the conviction that the sensational newspaper is the American type and that the characteristics of this paper are replicas of the American character. Mr. Rogers' study is popular and general, not exact nor scientific. It has many interesting facts concerning the conduct of the newspaper business, the attitudes of editors, etc. We are told that 15,000 papers were studied, but not *how* they were studied, nor are we given the exact results of the study, but merely generalizations from the results. It is true that we are told (p. 54): "Quantitatively, an examination of yellow and conservative papers shows that the former class of papers devote 20 per cent. of their space to reports of crime and vice, while the ordinary conservative newspaper gives but 5 per cent.," but the reader is given no definition of crime and vice and thus we do not know what newspaper matter Mr. Rogers includes under these heads. We do know from the rest of his treatment that he is considering crime and vice from the judicial and conventional, rather than from the social viewpoint, that he is not tracing out the whole circuit of activity, from the stimulus in the newspaper through to the social response. Mr. Rogers' conclusion, therefore, is not a constructive one. It falls into the fallacy which is so characteristic of dramatic critics and stage-managers when the moral effect of a play is in question. They say, "Improve the public and plays will improve." This fallacy errs in two directions: it ignores the fact that its reply is in answer to a protest on the part of that very public, and it fails to see that copies set by plays (and newspapers) are a very potent factor in keeping some of the public what it is.

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